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 LOCKHEED MARTIN SPACE SYSTEMS COMPANY AND  
 LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LYNETTE GRINES, ) Case No. C 12-03597 EJD

Plaintiff, )

vs. )

LOCKHEED MARTIN SPACE SYSTEMS )  
 COMPANY; LOCKHEED MARTIN )  
 CORPORATION; and DOES 1 through 50, )  
 inclusive, )

Defendants. )

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER  
 (MODIFIED BY THE COURT)**

**I.****PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

**II.****DEFINITIONS**

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: “Confidential Information” for purposes of this Stipulated Protective Order means personnel, financial, medical or proprietary information that is not generally in the public domain and which one of the parties believes warrants protection from public disclosure under constitutional, statutory or common law. Confidential Information includes information contained in a document or writing, information revealed during a deposition, and information revealed in a response to interrogatories or requests for admission. Confidential Information further includes any information copied, extracted or summarized from Confidential Information

2.3 The term “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY MATERIALS” refers to CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS which the Designating Party believes contain personal confidential information such as personal financial information of the Designating Party which, if disclosed could, in such party’s judgment, detrimentally affect the Designating Parties statutory, constitutional and common law privacy rights. The parties to this Agreement expressly reserve all their legal rights to object to future production request(s) of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY MATERIALS based upon other basis.

2.4 The term “notes of CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS” includes notes of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY MATERIALS and means memoranda, handwritten notes or any other form of information which copies or discloses materials described in the foregoing paragraph.

2.5 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.6 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY MATERIALS.”

2.7 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.8 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”

2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### III.

#### SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use

of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

#### IV.

#### DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

**For a period of six months after final disposition of this litigation, this court will retain jurisdiction**

**to enforce the terms of this DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL order.**

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or

1 Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated  
2 before the material is disclosed or produced.

3 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

4 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding  
5 transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the  
6 legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or  
7 portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly  
8 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

9 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
10 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it  
11 would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material  
12 made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has  
13 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which  
14 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the  
15 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page  
16 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for  
17 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making  
18 appropriate markings in the margins).

19 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
20 Designating Party identify on the record, within 10 days after the close of the deposition, hearing, or  
21 other proceeding, all protected testimony.

22 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible  
23 items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or  
24 containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY  
25 CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEY EYES ONLY." If only a portion or portions of the information or  
26 item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected  
27 portion(s).  
28

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

## VI.

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

**6.3 Judicial Intervention.** If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention,

**parties shall comply with the undersigned's Standing Order re Civil Discovery Disputes**  
 the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7  
 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of  
 challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve  
 their dispute, whichever is earlier. **Any Discovery Dispute Joint Report shall affirm that**  
~~Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent~~  
~~declaration affirming that the movant has complied with~~ the meet and confer requirements imposed  
~~in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to~~ **have been satisfied.** **seek judicial intervention**  
~~make such a motion including the~~  
~~required declaration~~ within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the  
 confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may  
~~file a motion challenging~~ **seek relief with respect to** a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so,  
 including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. ~~Any~~  
~~motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration~~  
~~affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the~~  
~~preceding paragraph.~~

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.  
 Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to ~~file a motion~~ **seek relief**  
 to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question  
 the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court  
 rules on the challenge.

## VII.

### ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to  
 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has  
 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL



DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

(a) Plaintiff and the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation; as long as the Receiving Party has communicated to the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record, that the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel and Outside Counsel’s employees are obligated to maintain the confidentiality of the information received and sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation; as long as the Receiving Party has communicated to the officers, directors and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party of their obligation to maintain the confidentiality of the information received and to sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation; as long as counsel communicates to the receiving party their obligation to sign on acknowledgement and agreement to be bound form.

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation; as long as the Receiving Party has communicated to the court reporters, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors and Professional Vendors of their obligation to maintain the confidentiality of the information received and to sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A).

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably

1 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
 2 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
 3 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately  
 4 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
 5 Stipulated Protective Order.

6 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other  
 7 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8 7.3 Access to HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY MATERIALS is  
 9 limited to reviewing representatives identified in paragraph 7.2 (a) – ~~(c)~~ <sup>(d)</sup> and anyone else as may be  
 10 applies to notes of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY MATERIALS. <sup>^</sup> ordered by  
 11 the Court.  
 12 Unless Plaintiff was an author or prior recipient of a document marked “Highly Confidential”,  
 13 Plaintiff is not allowed access to HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY  
 14 MATERIALS or to notes, summaries or any information related to HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL  
 15 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY MATERIALS.

## 16 VIII.

### 17 PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

18 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
 19 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
 20 CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that Party must:

21 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of  
 22 the subpoena or court order;

23 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the  
 24 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this  
 25 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

26 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
 27 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.  
 28

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

## IX.

### **A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION**

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-

1 Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a  
 2 protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control  
 3 that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the  
 4 court.<sup>1</sup> Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of  
 5 seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material. **See Paragraph 14.**

6 The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of  
 7 confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its  
 8 confidentiality interests in this court.

## 9 **X.**

### 10 **UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

11 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected  
 12 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order,  
 13 the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized  
 14 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c)  
 15 inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this  
 16 Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to  
 17 Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

## 18 **XI.**

### 19 **INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE** 20 **PROTECTED MATERIAL**

21 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced  
 22 material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties  
 23 are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to  
 24 modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production  
 25 without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the  
 26 parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by  
 27 the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement  
 28

1 in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

2  
3 **XII.**

4 **MISCELLANEOUS**

5 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its  
6 modification by the court in the future.

7 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no  
8 Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information  
9 or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives  
10 any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective  
11 Order.

12 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
13 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the  
14 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected  
15 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal  
16 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant  
17 to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the  
18 Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to  
19 protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant  
20 to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information  
21 in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

22 **XIII.**

23 **FINAL DISPOSITION**

24 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
25 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.  
26 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,  
27 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether  
28

the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material.

Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

**IT IS SO STIPULATED.**

**14. In the event of any discovery or disclosure dispute, the parties and any affected non-parties shall comply with the undersigned's Standing Order re Civil Discovery Disputes.**

DATED: February \_\_, 2013

FOSTER EMPLOYMENT LAW

/s/ Peter H. Goldsmith

PETER H. GOLDSMITH  
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CORPORATION; and Does 1 through 50

DATED: February \_\_, 2013

HINKLE, JACHIMOWICZ, POINTER & EMANUEL

/s/ Christopher G. Wilhelmi

CHRISTOPHER G. WILHELMI  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
LYNETTE GRINES

**AS MODIFIED BY THE COURT,  
PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: February 14, 2013

  
United States District Judge

United States Magistrate Judge  
Howard R. Lloyd

EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on \_\_\_\_\_ in the case of *LYNETTE GRINES v. LOCKHEED MARTIN SPACE SYSTEMS COMPANY; LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION; and Does 1 through 50, inclusive, Case No C 12-03597 EJD*. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_  
[printed name]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
[signature]